newsp

# The People's Korea

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## 100% Eligible Voters Attend Local Elections

Elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held on Feb. 24 at all the subconstituencies throughout the country.

One hundred percent of the electors registered on the list of electors across the country participated in voting.

The electors who could not come to the polling booths for old age, physical deformity, illness, etc. cast their votes into travelling ballot boxes.

President Kim Il Sung cast votes at subconstituency No. 137 in Pyongyang. He cast them for Li Song Gui and Cho Byong Jun, candidates for deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

## Construction for Joint Venture Hotel Kicks Off

The official Korean Central News Agency reported on Feb. 27 that a modern international hotel has been put under construction on the Yanggak Islet in Pyongyang according to a contract signed between the Korean First Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Campenon Bernard Construction Society of France.

Earlier, International Construction Week reported that Campenon Bernard won a $128-million turnkey contract from Korea's state-owned export company for Pyongyang's first Western-style deluxe hotel on Yanggak Islet.

According to the magazine dated Dec. 3, 1984, the contract calls for a 170-m-high structure with 1,200 beds, partially financed by French export credits.

On Feb. 22, 1985, a French construction working delegation led by President Gilbert Simonet of the Campenon Bernard Construction Society flew to Pyongyang to discuss the contract.

Yanggak Islet is situated in the middle of the Taedong River noted for its scenic beauty.

The 46-storied tower-style hotel with a total floor space of more than 87,000 square metres will be furnished with ultra-modern facilities and furnishing.

The ground-breaking ceremony of the hotel took place on Feb. 26.

DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Pak Sung Il, and other officials concerned and constructors in the city attended the ceremony.

Also present there were the members of the French construction working delegation.

The ground-breaking ceremony was addressed by Yun Byong Gwon, director of the Pyongyang Municipal General Bureau of Construction, and president Gilbert Imonet.

The Korean First Equipment Import and Export Corporation hosted a reception at the Okryu Restaurant in the evening to honor the ground-breaking ceremony of the Yanggakdo International Hotel.

Construction of the Yanggakdo International Hotel will be completed in 31 months.

# President Kim Stresses Need to Study Foreign Languages As He Inspects Middle School

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 26 stressed the need to study foreign languages "to meet the requirement of the developing reality."

The official Korean Central News Agency quoted the President as saying, "If science and technology of the country is to be developed rapidly, the study in foreign languages should be decisively strengthened at all schools so that all the students may possess one or two foreign languages when they have gone through the universities."

The President made these remarks when he inspected the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School together with Mr. Kim Jong Il, defence chief O Jin U and other officials concerned.

The Pyongyang First Senior Middle School on the bank of the Potong River is seen as a model school of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung has always asserted that deep attention should be paid to the education of the younger generation as "it is the most important work related to the prosperity and development of the country."

Looking educational establishments and facilities of the school, President Kim Il Sung made important remarks which will serve "as a guiding compass for the development of the education of the rising generation."

He stressed that in order to bring up pupils into useful personnel we should continuously pay attention to the education for establishing a revolutionary world outlook while enhancing the quality of education of basic subjects and particularly to strengthen study in foreign languages to meet the requirement of the developing reality.

Highlights from his remarks:

● Physical culture and sports should be developed for sturdily rearing the rising generation as workers with strong physique;

● A swimming pool should be built at every school and indoor and open-air pools in all parts of the country so that everyone can learn how to swim;

● It is necessary to produce various kinds of experimental and practice apparatuses in larger quantities in order to enhance the quality of education.

Saying that the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School is provided with excellent educational conditions, President Kim Il Sung urged that more of such model schools should be built to bring up all children as reserves for communist construction, knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound.

President Kim Il Sung went round the educational facilities and establishments of the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School together with Mr. Kim Jong Il and other officials concerned. (KCNA Radiophoto)

## Kukje Group Collapses

The Kukje Group, south Korea's sixth largest conglomerate, collapsed because of financial troubles. Kukje's collapse, the worst corporate failure in south Korea in years, illustrate well a weakness that plagues many of the country's largest businesses.

Kukje has suffered from a number of problems common to the large south Korean business groups: a drop in overseas-construction revenues, poor performance in labour-intensive manufacturing and a drive for exports by the group's trading arm, at the expense of profits.

The Feb. 25 issue of The Asian Wall Street Journal wrote: "Companies too often have fueled rapid growth through rapid borrowing. With debt many times larger than capital, such concerns are vulnerable when major markets turn sour."

The Hong Kong-based financial paper quoted a foreign banker as saying, "Any of these large groups are subject to the same sorts of problems that Kukje has had."

As is the case with many of the *chaebol*, Kukje's problems began with the slump in the overseas-construction business which started in 1983. Because of the slump, Kukje has received no new overseas orders in the past two years.

Meanwhile, south Korea's depressed shipbuilding industry received no foreign ship orders in January, the (south) Korea Shipbuilders Association said. Officials said this was the first time since March 1984 that Korean shipbuilders received no orders. (The Asian Wall Street Journal, Feb. 25)

## Two Kims Vow to Struggle For Democracy

South Korea's two leading opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, jointly declared Feb. 28 that they would oppose any type of dictatorship and fight for restoration of democracy in their country.

In their first joint statement since Kim Dae Jung's return home from two-year exile in the United States, they pledged to work together in their common struggle to end the Chon "regime."

The joint statement with the signatures of the two Kims was made public to mark the March 1 Movement in which Koreans from broad strata rose up in the sacred struggle against Japanese colonial rule.

In their Feb. 28 statement, they said the (south) Korean people expressed their denial to the present dictatorship in the last general election held on Feb. 12.

The statement also said that they would make best efforts to unite all the democratic forces overcoming the "government" efforts to divide the two Kims and their supporters.

They demanded freedom of speech, changes in the election system, free trade unions, release of jailed students, autonomy for local governments, the freeing of universities from "government" control.

The last joint statement by the two leading dissidents was made public in August last year.

# Korean People Now Are Making Grand March to Achieve 10 Long-Term Objectives

*The successful fulfilment of the second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) displayed an invincible power of the socialist system of the DPRK.* (See details on the previous issue)

*For the past 7 years, the major capitalist countries have suffered from low growth under the circumstances of structural depression which assumed a protracted nature and because of the second energy crises which took place in 1980.*

*The so-called advanced countries, including the United States and Japan, recorded extremely low growth rate.*

*Recently many countries including African countries are experiencing serious food crises. In these countries, agricultural production decreased because of a long spell of dry weather and cold waves. 150 million people are reportedly starving.*

*The DPRK, too, was exposed to abnormal weather conditions including a long spell of dry weather, abnormal high temperature and the biting cold.*
*But Korea attained a grain production goal of 10 million tons at last.*

*The Korean people now are making a grand march to achieve the ten long-term objectives.*

*Here is a statistical chart which shows development of economic growth in the DPRK (with 1970 as a base year):*

**EDITORIAL**

# *Completed Second 7-Year Plan*

The second 7-Year Plan was attained at the end of last year as schedule, showing 2.2-fold increase in industrial output during the period, the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK made public on Feb. 26.

The completion of the plan come against heavy odds, as the nation was alerted against an ever present danger of aggression from the south.

The main tasks of second 7-Year Plan were at the acceleration of the national economy's modernization and chemicalization, the strengthening of the socialist economy and the improvement of people's living standards.

The economic success confirms once again the validity of our country's policy line, the power of the Korean people rallied firmly around President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, and the superiority and vitality of the independent national economy and socialist system.

In the period from 1978 to 1984 gross industrial ouput value registered a 2.2-fold growth, and means of production 2.2 times.

The average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 12.2 percent.

As a result, it brought about a fast development and remarkable qualitative changes in the Juche-based industry.

Agriculture beat the 10 million-ton target in grain production last year, rice yield per hectre in the DPRK marking the highest record in the world.

Great strides were reported in transport, grand nature-remaking and urban construction. National income in 1984 was 1.8 times the 1977 figure and the income of factory and office workers went up 1.6 times and that of the farmers 1.4 times.

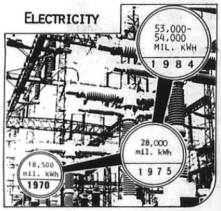
The people's life expectancy was extended to reach 74, compared with the preliberation figure of 38.

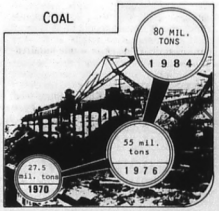
Noteworthy is the average annual growth rate of 12.2 percent in industrial output, which compares with the planned rate of 12.1 percent.

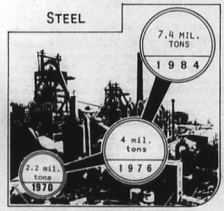
Our country is now wrestling with the 10 major long-term objectives of socialits economic construction to be attained by the end of the 1980s.

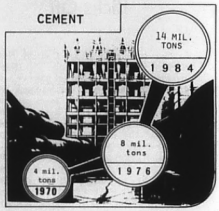
Attainment of this goal will bring the DPRK to rank among the developed countries. The completion of the second 7-Year Plan is very significant for early realization of the 10 major long-term objectives, because it means achievement of 60%-80% in the 10 major long-term objectives.

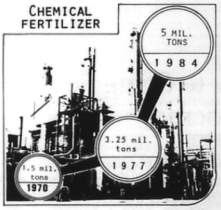
Last year, our country adopted a joint venture law. The law, which means the introduction of foreign investment and technics, shows that the DPRK economy has grown viable enough to permit joint ventures to foreign countries without any damage to its Juche-based industry.

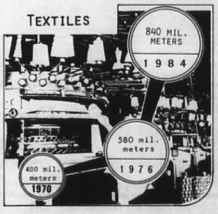


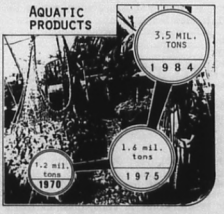



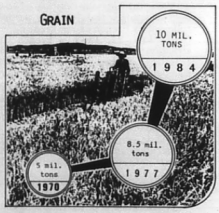



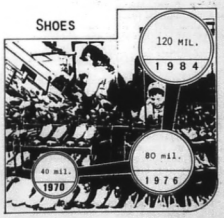



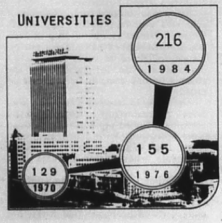



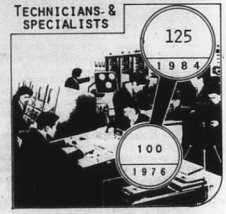





40 Years Since Liberation

# Korea in Its Youthful Prime (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,230 issue of The People's Korea)

## *Necessaries Low-Priced*

*By Pak Il Bun*
Special to The People's Korea

### Independent Foreign Policy

The basic idea of Korea's foreign policy is independence, friendship and peace.

Korea is promoting relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, upholding the principle of independence in diplomacy.

On Jan. 9 a joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Ivory Coast was made public.

The biggest diplomatic event last year was a long train tour of the USSR and European socialist countries by President Kim Il Sung (from May 16 to July 1, 1984). His tour was intended for strengthening friendly cohesion with those countries, developing interchange and cooperation and for exchange of experience in socialist construction. State leaders of all those countries including the Soviet Union warmly welcomed President Kim Il Sung. The very warm reception accorded President Kim Il Sung by them attracted internal and external attention.

He also visited China unofficially (from Nov. 26 to 28, 1984) and received the warmest reception from the Chinese leaders.

Korea joined the non-aligned movement in August 1975. Since then, it has been promoting South-South cooperation actively, consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Third World countries including the non-aligned countries.

It is also developing the relations of friendship with all the countries of the world which respect Korea's soverignty, and follow a friendly policy according to the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

### Korea Gives Priority to Education

The DPRK has a complete system of social welfare of the highest level in the world, including free education and free medical care, and making efforts to further this system.

The number of students in Korea exceeds half the population. Educational expenses are free. Moreover, university students are provided with scholarships, and kindergarten children, elementary school children and secondary school students with uniforms regularly.

This free education brings no burden to the parents during the 11-year compulsory education period.

Korea's education system is unprecedented even among the socialist countries where substantial educational investments are made.

This is the reason why Korea is called "a country of education".

As a result, people's intellectual level has been raised rapidly. At present, Korea pays special attention to training technical and engineering cadres who can cope with the era of high-technology.

### Protects People's Health

The average span of life is used as an index for comparison of medical levels and also as an index to measure people's health and living conditions.

A country where the average span of life exceeds 79 years for men and 75 years for women is called a "long life" country.

Only several countries including Korea, Japan, Ireland and Sweden belong to this group of countries.

It was in 1979 that Korea joined the group of "long life" countries.

This success was brought about by a completely free medical care system and preventive medicine.

Sufficient measures are taken to prevent people's illness. If a person falls ill, he can devote himself to medical care because the state bears all the expenses of medical treatment, medicine, and hospitalization.

He is also provided with living expenses so that his family is not worried about living.

### State Bears Necessary Expenses

"Education is all free of charge and medical care, too. And, there is no tax. Besides, the Korean people can receive scholarships and their living is guaranteed in old age. Seeing them, we felt that it is a splendid country after all." This is what we often hear from Japanese who visited the DPRK. Well, actually, how do they make their living? Let's see their actual living condition of average working people in Pyongyang from their housekeeping books.

The Rim (41-year old) family lives in an apartment in the Chollima Street, Pyongyang. She is working at a shirt workshop. Her husband Pak (46) is the foreman of a workshop in a construction machinery works in the city. Here is a five-member family with two boys and one girl--a primary school and a senior middle school and a college student. They earn a monthly income of about 150 *won* (2 *won* is approximately $1).

This is a quite ordinary family. But Rim's monthly household income is actually 100-120 *won* more than that, because the government pays for her family's food, clothing and shelter. Moreover, its real income increases because the state pays their educational and medical expenses.

They have no tax to pay, a small sum of house rent. Education and medical care are free. What is remarkable about Rim's housekeeping book is small food expenses. Rice retails at 8 *chon* per kilogram. (One *chon* is one-hundredth of a *won*.) The government of the DPRK follows a double-price system by which the government purchases rice for 62 *chon* per kilogram from farmers and sell it to consumers at 8 *chon*.

Then, how much money is the government burdened to maintain cheap food price? The government of the Republic spends a large sums of 16,000 million *won* every year as subsidies for rice supply, or 560 *won* per family a year.

### "No Tax"

Her apartment has two *ondol* (central heating system)-rooms (an eight-mat room and a six-mat room), a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet and a storeroom. The rent is 58 *chon*, 0.4 percent of the family's monthly salary. It is an insignificant item in Rim's housekeeping book. Besides, the power, water and *ondol* rates total 5 won. Furthermore their transportation expenses amount to only 3 percent of their monthly income.

The DPRK government subsidizes dwelling expenses, too, in order to hold down rents, water rates and fuel and light expenses. These subsidies amount to 600-700 *won* a year per family.

According to Mrs. Rim's housekeeping book, the school uniforms and children's clothing are provided by the state free of charge every season. The government spends 30 million *won* every year for this purpose.

Mr. Pak, her husband, goes to his office by bus but transportation expenses are paid by the company. Mrs. Rim's three children walk to their schools and she to her office because their apartment is located near their schools and her office.

Traffic expenses are small because the bus and the subway fare is 10 *chon* per block when they go out.

A unique point in Mrs. Rim's housekeeping book is that there is no item for educational expenses. The government spends 10,000 *won* for children per capita from birth to college, there is no need for their parents to pay any educational expenses. In Korea, the state spends a huge amount of money on education because now more than half of the population is children who are cared for at nurseries and kindergartens and students who are studying in schools and colleges.

### Large Surplus in Family Budget

Roughly seeing, we can realize that the housekeeping book of the Rim family is by far in the black. It is not clear how much is spent for cultural and leisure pursuits and sports. The admission fee for a cinema, opera or a circus which are popular with the Korean people, is rather high at 1 *won* 50 *chon*. The admission fee for a group is 20-30 *chon* per head. It is done to nothing. Admission to sports centers is free of charge and working people can use local sports centers and facilities.

Moreover, working people have 14-18 day paid holidays. An increasing number of people spend holidays at sanatoriums in many parts of the country. In such a case, they need not pay traveling expenses or hotel charges.

Further the state makes contributions to the social insurance funds. Disabled persons due to work accidents need not pay medical treatment expenses, and an annuty (40-80 percent of the average wage) is paid them every month. When one cannot work due to an unexpected accident off duty, he receives an annuity of 35-65 percent of his wage.

Korea has a system to protect senior citigens without a near relation and the physically handicapped.

When men reach 60 years and women 55 years, they are paid an old-age pension amounting to half their basic salaries.

In the case of the Rim family, Mrs. Rim saves the balance. Perhaps, she will use that money to buy home electric appliances, high-priced clothing, or high quality meat or to cover the expenses for the marriage of her children.

But, if they save so much, this means nothing if prices go up steadily. However, no one is anxious about this in the Republic. It is unnecessary. Rather, it is a hard fact that the prices are declining there.

The prices were reduced 8 times during the period from after the Korean War to the present. In the 1970s, sharp reductions of more than 30-50 percent in prices were announced. Besides, the wages were hiked 6 times after the war and in the 1970s it was raised 31.5 percent at a stroke. Moreover, a tax burden became zero since April 1974.

In the advanced capitalist countries, the people are suffering from heavy tax brudens under the pretext of "high-welfare." In the DPRK, the more economy grows, the better people's living becomes.

(To be continued)

People enjoy Korean chess

Fabrics counter of the Pyongyang Department Store stacked with cloth of fine quality produced at light industrial factories of the country always supply textiles demanded by the population.

# South Korean "Elections" in Depth Analysis

### *Boosted NKDP and Kim Dae Jung's Homecoming*

The Feb. 12 "general election" was unprecedented in many aspects.

The New Korea Democratic Party which was formed 25 days before the elections emerged as the major opposition party.

The voting rate showed a 5.8% point rise over the previous polls, particularly a 10% increase in Seoul.

South Korean youths and students who previously called upon the people to boycot the election, massively joined in the voting in a bid to express their clear sign of opposition and distrust to the Democratic Justice Party government.

### *"Election Law" Extremely Favorable for DJP*

The popular will has not been justly reflected in south Korea as the "election law", which was reformed through the "parliamentarian law" drawn up by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in 1981, offers immensely advantageous conditions for the ruling DJP.

Out of the total 276 national assembly seats 184 are to be elected in the regional constituencies, in which 2 contenders are to be elected, and 92 in the national constituency.

However, voting is only done for the regional constituencies, and the major party which wins the largest number of house seats in the districts constituencies is alloted 61 seats or 2/3 of the total 92 seats for the national constituency.

The rest of 92, 31 seats are to be shared by other parties which gain more than 5 successful seats in districts in proportion to the number of their seats. This is the so-called "proportionate representation system".

Therefore, the ruling DJP was alloted 61 seats in the national constituency in the last election, even though it gained less than a half of the seats in the regional constituencies.

In addition to this undemocratic system, the DJP controlled the election by means of its authority and financial power.

Kim Jae Gwang, Director of the Countermeasure Headquarters of the NKDP said, "The last election was a severe fighting against the government authority and plutocracy. We are fully convinced that if clean elections had been guaranteed our party should have defeat the DJP in all regional constituencies throughout south Korea and become the major party in the national assembly."

### *Severe Judgement on Chon's DJP*

As is seen in Chart 1, the NKDP gained 50 seats in the regional constituency just after 25 days of its formation on Jan. 18 to become the first opposition party, and gained the total of 67 seats including those of the national constituency.

### *NKDP's Victory in Big Cities*

The NKDP scored a landslide victory in main cities including Seoul.

The party candidates were elected in all the 14 distincts constituencies in Seoul, of which 12 were returned at the head of the poll.

The party won a victory in the 6 regional constituencies in Pusan, the second largest city in south Korea, and its candidates were also elected in Kwangju, Inchon, Taejon (each 1 of 2 districts constituencies) and Taegu (2 of 3 constituencies).

The ruling DJP faced a virtually perfect defeat, particularly in Seoul as the south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo reportedly said, the DJP authorities concerned looked sorrowful for their fruitless state of affairs rooted in depth rather than its appearance.

The voting rate more clearly shows the DJP's crushing defeat.

The DJP gained 35.8% of all the votes last in 1981.

However, it garnered only 27.3% – only a 20% level in Seoul which has 6 million, or 1/4 of the south Korean eligible voters.

The NKDP won 43.3% of the voters cast on an average, and 36.9% in Pusan against 17.9% for the DJP.

The DJP barely gained about the same voting rates in Taegu and Inchon as it did in Pusan.

In rural areas, the DJP's political base, it was in a superior position thanks to vote buying and the wire-pulling of local government bodies.

Its setback in large cities show that the usual method of vote-gathering by using the government authority and financial power is no longer effective there.

Observers consider the election result as a severe judgement on the ruling DJP.

Also given a strong blow by the people's judgement was the Democratic Korea Party as its seats were reduced from 81 to 35.

Observers also say that the election result of the DJP was a kind of judgement by voters on the party which acted as a companion royal to the military dictatorship of the ruling DJP, as a "healthy opposition" which has been fostered by Chon Du Hwan over the past 4 years.

### *Start of "New Politics"*

Generally speaking, south Korean voters seem to have stepped forward to new politics in stead of supporting the fascist dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan, many elected candidates run by the unique opposition party, and enthusiastically supported its campaign pledges to fight for a constitutional revision to institute a direct presidential election system and to restore democracy.

The popular will could be clearly seen in the fact that a joint election meeting was attended by a maximum of 100,000 citizens, many of them youths in their 20s and 30s, and that they enthusiastically supported the NKDP's platform.

This was because the NKDP actively put forward its 5-point program at the competitive speech meetings, regarding them as its political battles.

### *Taboo Broken by 5-Point Political Issue*

The 5-point issue put forward by the NKDP was: 1) constitutional revision for a direct presidential election; 2) to hold the government responsible for foreign debts amounting $44 billion; 30 agricultural policy; 4) a series of large-scale financial scandals involving government officials; 5) freedom of the press.

### *Wholehearted Support for Direct Presidential Election*

The biggest poliitcal issue in the election campaign was the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election.

This had been earlier made clear as the main point of the political program of the NKDP which was adopted at its inaugural meeting on Jan. 18.

The declaration adopted at the inaugural meeting demanded an end to the military dictatorship and its shame rule.

"Down with the military dictatorship" was long a taboo together with the "Kwangju incident" in south Korea.

The audience were enraptured, as each candidate from the NKDP courageously challenged these taboos at the joint speech meetings.

NKDP president Li Min U said at a rally, "The military dictatorship is basically wrong and has reversed south Korean politics 20-odd years, to the same road as the Syngman Rhee regime traversed."

As days went by, the audience at the joint speech meeting began to swell, and the last joint speech meeting in Jongro-Chung-gu, Seoul, was marked by a turnout of some 100,000 people, the largest meeting of its kind ever in Korean history.

The reason for this boost for the NKDP is that its candidates openly and boldly criticized the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo dated Feb. 14 carried a letter to the editor in which the letter written said, he went to rallies, "Because I can listen to what the paper does not report," and "I may not be able to hear speeches of this kind for a long time future."

This shows how the Chon junta has made the south Korean people shut their mouths with its authoritarian rule.

There is another reason for the NKDP's popularity and that is the fact that only it appealed to the people regarding the very issue of transfer of power when the other opposition parties had colluded with the Chon junta.

The present south Korean constitution drawn up in October 1980 stipulates that the president should be elected by an indirect election.

That is a two-step election system by which that a 5,278 number college of electors is elected by popular votes at first, so that the electoral college may elect the president next.

In the course of electing the "college", various restrictions are placed on the people so that only the government-influenced people may be elected.

With this fraudulent election system Chon Du Hwan captured an "overwhelming 90% majority in the college" as a result of the last election in 1981, in spite of the fact that he was cursed and hated by the majority of south Koreans for the Kwangju massacre in which the Chon-led special paratroopers reportedly slaughtered more than 2,000 civilians in May 1980 who were peacefully demonstrating, calling for democracy.

Many of NKDP candidates experienced fascist suppression under the Chon junta including a ban on their political activities.

Furthermore, they were arrested, tortured and put in prison on charges of calling for a direct presidential election when south Korea was under the rule of the late Pak Jung Hi and, particularly under the yushin system of dictatorship.

### *Anger at Huge Debt and Corruption*

Secondly, the NKDP harshly criticized the ruling DJP regime for the swollen external debts.

It charged, "How do they account for the nation's foreign debts, which doubled by $24 billion during the past 4 years from less than $20 billion when Chon Du Hwan seized power in 1981.

A NKDP candidate said, "Each citizen (babies included) owes a 1 million won-worth debt. It means that a newborn baby must accept a 1 million won debt in exchange of a resident registration certificate soon after his or her birth."

The audience were very much excited, as he further said, "The first cry of a child at his birth is that of uneasiness wondering whether he can return his debt."

An attack on agricultural policy of the Chon junta was a third factor.

The fourth contributing factor was public awareness of large-scale financial scandals which involved high ranking officials of the DJP and the authorities.

The NKDP candidates openly pointed to the Chang Ryong Ja case in which she swindled 700 million won, taking advantage of her status as a relative of Gen. Chon.

A candidates said, "700 million won is enough to raise the official purchase price of rice by 10% over the forthcoming [illegible] years," and "the sum is double the height of Mt. Paekdusan (the highest mountain in Korea) if 10,000 won bank notes are put end to end, 4 times as long as the Kyongpu (Seoul-Pusan) express way if they are spread side by side."

Freedom of press can be said to be the fourth factor.

The NKDP blasted distorted reports by the Korea Broadcasting Service (KBS) in fabour of the ruling party during the election and promised to propose the corporations law in the coming session of the national assembly.

The party also called for abolition of the basic press law.

During the election campaign the NKDP harshly criticized the military dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan, attributing the roots of illegal acts and corruption of the present politics in the fact that the present politics is never democratic as it does not permit the people to supervise and criticize administrators through the parliament as well as free and responsible mass media.

The party simultaneously questioned the responsibility of the "government-owned opposition parties" which have colluded with the Chon junta and distorted mass media.

It called for a constitutional revision for a direct president election.

**NKDP members in Seoul celebrating the results: Big wins in the cities propel a new party to the forefront of Korea's opposition** NEWSWEEK/FEBRUARY 25, 1985

## YFMD Calls for Resignation of Chon Du Hwan

The Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy in South Korea made public a statement on February 21 demanding Chon Du Hwan to step down from power, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Declaring that the "elections results provided the judgement of the masses, who rejected the dictatorial military regime", it said: "Therefore, the Chon Du Hwan regime must resign by humbly accepting the masses' judgement."

The statement demanded the Chon junta immediately lift the ban on political activities and put an end to house arrest restrictions imposed upon Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam.

It said that the newly formed opposition New Korea Democratic Party should put into practice a "true democratisation movement".

## Youth Org. Criticizes Dictatorship

"Road to Democracy" No. 5, the organ of the Youth Alliance of Movement for Democratization in South Korea, in an article said the south Korean military fascist "regime" relies upon support and protection from the United States and Japan and clings to the violent suppression of people in order to maintain the present suppressive system, according to a report.

The seizure of power by the military junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan resulted in making the structure of division settle down in political, economic, social, cultural and other fields, it stressed.

## Students Arrested

Students arrested and detained on charges of violation of a fascist evil law as they opposed and rejected the fraudulent "elections" numbered more than 200 in Seoul alone, according to the south Korean paper Chungang Ilbo.

On the threshold of the "election" burlesque a large number of students of colleges and universities in Seoul including Seoul University, Sung Kyun Kwan University, Korea University and Sukmyong Women's University expressed their just opposition to the "elections" with such struggles as demonstration and scattering of leaflets every day.

The Chon junta arrested and detained them indiscriminately at the point of the bayonet.

## Students Put on Trial

The Chon Du Hwan junta keeps subjecting to trial patriotic students who were involved in the occupation of the Democratic Justice Party building last November, according to radio reports from Seoul.

Kim Yong Chun, Chairman of the General Student Council of Koryo University, and seven other students were at the Seoul District Criminal Court on February 21 in an attempt to inflict heavy penalties on them.

Next day, seven students including Yun Tae Il of Sung Kyun Kwan University were to trial for the second time to penalise them by invoking fascist law.

This repression evoked deep resentment among students and other segments of people.

# — Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine —

# *40 Years' Unrequited Love (2)*

*By Son Wan Sang*

(Continued from the previous issue)

### The Hoped-for Superman and the Decline of the American Century

It was the Americans who once dominated most branches of science as the highest authorities on them.

Of course, many of them were refugees who came from Europe, expelled by the rightist forces there.

Anyway, it seems to be difficult to say that the Americans still lead in most fields of science in the world as they did 30-40 years ago.

This is the same with its economic power.

The United States was far ahead of all the other countries in per capita income soon after 1945.

Now, more than 10 countries exceed America in this respect.

The "American Century" mentalities does not permit the Americans to be behind any other countries in everything.

The quesiton is here.

Mr. R., as you emphasize, slippage from No. 1 position causes pain to them and in order to endure this pain, the Americans are plunging deeper and deeper into a reactionary Romanticism.

Therefore, they wish for a superman strong enough to bring the U.S. once again to top position in the world.

We can easily understand the mentality of the Americans who are eargerly longing for a superman.

It was in such a climate that the movie "Superman" made a hit in the United States.

Other films patterned after the first "Superman" also enjoyed great popularity.

Indeed, the American people seem to be earnestly longing for a superman who will give a boost to America to rise to the top of the world.

Doesn't this phenomenon indirectly mean that the Americans are becoming smaller in reverse proportion to their longing for a superman?

Isn't this also an expression of the Americans' wish for the appearance of a superman who will be able to attack and defeat any obstacle in their way, to which they ascribe responsibility for all ills in the real world?

The Americans in such mental climate look as if they were the Germans who enthusiastically embraced Hitler in the early 1930s.

Am I oversensitive?

Mr. R., Just think.

In 1964, U.S. presidential candidate Goldwater for the Republican Party was overwhelmingly defeated by Johnson.

However, Reagan who is less liberal than Goldwater, scored a landslide victory in the presidential election only 16 years after that.

I believe there is no particular change in the political or philosophical outlook of the Americans between then and now.

The candidate in 1964 sustained a miserable defeat for his war-mongering and readiness to trigger a nuclear war.

Nevertheless, the candidate from the same party won an overwhelming victory in 1980 for his war-like policy.

The U.S. was then denounced by world public opinion for its atrocities in the unjust war.

Furthermore, the Americans' pride was more inordinately injured by Nixson's Watergate scandal.

Against this background, Carter called an honest man was elected President but he further hurt the pride of the Americans, which had already been harmed because of his fiasco in Iran.

Just at that time, it was Reagan and no other that appeared on the scene just like a superman, proclaiming a philosophy that "problems should be settled by strength."

As you have consistently insisted, it was Reagan who grasped popular sentiments, giving priority to optimism and patriotism (great power nationalism) as well as traditional liberalism, and pledged to restore "America First" Policy.

### Great Power Patriotism Threatens Other Nations

We must be aware that nationalism and great power patriotism have always proved dangerous in history, as these provide a good pretext for use of military strength.

Isn't great power nationalism a characteristic of those who inflict damage on others?

History proves this.

I do not know how you reacted, but I was taken aback watching telecast scenes of last summer's Los Angeles Olympics.

I mean the general attitude of the American audience who enthusiastically cheered American players, waving the Stars and Stripes.

I thought that America had no sense of shame when I watched a scene that they cheered American boxers waving the Stars and Stripes even though it was easy for them to sweep all titles in the matches.

And I felt I saw in the picture an inferior complex of the Americans.

Let me go a step further and say that I was rather struck by the sight, as I thought that inferiority complex may cause some trouble.

Isn't it dangerous in any game for one side to be determined to defeat the other at any cost.

From this point of view, excessive great power patriotism is likely to be changed into a special theory of the aggressors and lead to a theory of violence.

Unfounded optimism is liable to promote the destruction of human beings.

Furthermore, I think that reactionaryism is to deepen the tragedy of the present age by further stepping up anachronistic authoritarianism.

So, I am afraid of this.

Mr. R., you also were indignant at the time when President Reagan said by mistake that he would bomb the Soviet Union during a 5-minute mike test.

Many Americans must have taken it as a joke, but I think that people in the world must have taken it more seriously.

I myself think together with you that he said what he really wanted to say before he was awared of it.

Indeed, it was a terrible "mistake."

Just imagine a case in which a world war is ignited by a misjudgement of an arrogant leader of a great power.

I think the destiny of the 60 million of our country would be miserably put an end to simply by an easy decision of a handful of people whom we never elected.

How on earth can any leader of a giant power represent the people of the Third World, including our nation?

You may well understand my mortification was never a case of my obstinacy at all.

Some time ago, a high raking official of the U.S. declared that they would use nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula in order to divert Soviet attention from Europe if America confronts with Russia in the Middle East, a powder magazine in the world.

Why the Korean Peninsula of all countries?

Isn't this the theory that the Yellow race may be sacrificed to save the Europeans, even in case a war should break out in the Middle East far from Korea?

How can they map out such a programme without asking the will of our nation?

Isn't this racism?

Indeed, we are resented over this.

Mr. R., nevertheless, we have loved the United States in the past 40 years.

I mean that we only have had one-sided love without knowing what thought they have of us.

### South Korea Like A Central American Country

So, it is already 3 years since then.

The government together with the people went on a spree as if they were celebrating a happy event in south Korea, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of amity with the United States.

As I was in the United States at that time, I had an opportunity to carefully observe how the U.S. government and the people celebrated this anniversary.

Indeed, I really felt miserable and shamed.

Not only most Americans did not know anything about the centennial of the U.S.-south Korea amity treaty but even those who remembered the event, overlooked it, and never made a fuss about it as we did.

Am I oversensitive?

Mr. R., have you ever thought what idea the Americans have of south Korea?

The majority of Americans seem to take south Korea as a country in an uncivilized region of the world.

This is due to TV program.

There was a long popular TV series in the U.S. called "MASH".

It was a kind of commedy dealing with a "mobile surgery", of which the story develops against the background of the Korean War.

Shown on the TV screen are sometimes Koreans.

Perhaps, quite a number of Americans see south Korea with the background of "MASH" in mind, and understand our country as one on a level of some other miserable countries like Vietnam or Central American countries.

Of course, there must be some, though not many, who know something about south Korea's economic growth (not development).

However, their image of south Korea must have been damaged by a series of incidents including the Tongsun Pak case which once caused a stir in U.S. political circles and the case of Moon Sunmyon who became more famous for his tax ivasion.

Moreover, I think south Korea's image has been further darkened by a serious human rights violations since the 1970s, and the Americans' doubts about our country must have been heightened by the KAL plane downing case and the Rangoon incident.

Indeed, the Americans' negative attitude toward the south Koreans is never a question that has arisen in recent years.

(To be continued)

(From page 4)

Chart 1

| | Regional Constituency | National Constituency | Total | Number of Votes Cast | Voting Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DJP | 87 | 41 | 148 | 4,899,915 | 35.2% |
| NKDP | 50 | 17 | 67 | 5,682,773 | 28.7% |
| DKP | 26 | 9 | 35 | 3,824,841 | 19.3% |
| KNP | 15 | 5 | 20 | 1,804,707 | 9.1% |
| Others | 6 | 0 | 6 | ——— | — |

# *The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (21)*

(Continued from the previous issue)

## FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF KORYO

To reunify the country which was divided after World War II it is the most ardent desire of the Korean people.

In this connection, a very concrete proposal has been made.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is based on the principle of founding it through the establishment of a unified national government represented on an equal footing by the north and the south on condition that the two sides recognize each other's ideas and social systems as they are.

This unified national government will allow the two sides to exercise under it regional autonomy respectively. It will carry out a policy based on the principles of independence, democracy, neutrality, non-alignment and peace.

The DPRK regards it as a prerequisite to national reunification to ensure democratic system and elementary freedoms in south Korea.

In this context, the United States must dismantle its military base and stop supplying weapons and military equipment to the Seoul regime.

The continuation of its present policy only spells aggravation of tension and increases the danger of war.

In order to decisively remove all the dangers of confrontation, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement.

The obstinate US moves to meddle in the domestic affairs of Korea and keep up "two Koreas" constitute the principal obstacle to independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the aspiration of the entire Korean people.

## CONCLUSION: FUTURE OF KIMILSUNGISM

Kimisungism has a historical background filled with turns and twists, and has gained firm ground in our age. Has it a future? And what kind of future, if any?

President Kim Il Sung has a number of very distinguished secrets of success. The first secret is that he won the two wars which were most bloody and destructive. President Kim Il Sung and his followers did their all-out efforts to reconstruct Korean society. Everything was destroyed and everything had to be started again from scratch.

He said:

The three-year long war heavily damaged our rural economy. After the war our countryside had a very small number of draught cattle and farm implements indispensable for agriculture, and manpower was also short. Some peasants had draught cattle and farm implements but lacked work hands to farm well, while others had land and manpower but were short of draught cattle and farm implements to do farming properly. In short, the peasants found themselves incapable of farming without pooling their efforts and cooperating with each other in one way or another.

"After the war our peasants' lives were very hard. Owing to the war almost all their furniture and household goods has been destroyed, and clothing and food were in short supply. The war had reduced nearly 40 per cent of the agricultural population to petty peasants.

"In this situation, as long as private farming was left alone it was impossible to develop agricultural production quickly and to solve the questions of food and peasants' living which posed a very hard problem after the war. If private farming was left alone, this could involve the risk of bringing about disparity between industry which was being rehabilitated and developed rapidly in a planned way and agriculture which was being rehabilitated slowly, so that the development of industry and the national economy as a whole would be seriously impeded. Thus, our postwar realities urgently called for the cooperation of private farming."

"Juche", doctrine of President Kim Il Sung, can be defined, in a word, as "a doctrine for finding the most effective political, economic, social and cultural ways to ensure and maintain independence and national sovereignty."

The second secret of his success is that as we see now the DPRK is rich in raw materials.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our economy is independent and Juche-based. We are meeting more than 70 per cent of our demand for industrial raw materials domestically and we rely on the socialist countries for the rest in accordance with the principle of mutually beneficial trade."

Referring to the essential relations between economic independence and non-alignment, President Kim Il Sung said:

"Economic self-support is the material base of independence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically, too. An economically dependent nation can neither escape its destiny as colonial slave nor do or say what it wants. If non-aligned countries are to firmly maintain independence, they must become economically self-supporting by building an independent national economy.

"In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential for the non-aligned countries to strengthen solidarity and cooperation."

He further said:

"Non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically. Their close economic cooperation provides an important solution to the difficult and complicated problems arising in the banner of anti-imperialism and *Chajusong*, the Democratic People's Republic and technological cooperation on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, they will be able to build an independent national economy and achieve their prosperity without being indebted to great powers. . . .

"Upholding the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and *Chajusong*, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, will always unite firmly and cooperate closely with other non-aligned countries in attaining the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and make active efforts to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement."

The clear elucidation of the key points of the doctrine made it possible to give intelligent guidance to the socialization of the country. The socialization of the country was carried out stage by stage, taking into good account the actual situations of the power and labour potentials and sources as well as talents. Priority was given to heavy industry. But heavy industry did not develop at the sacrifice of other domains of the national economy such as agriculture and light industry.

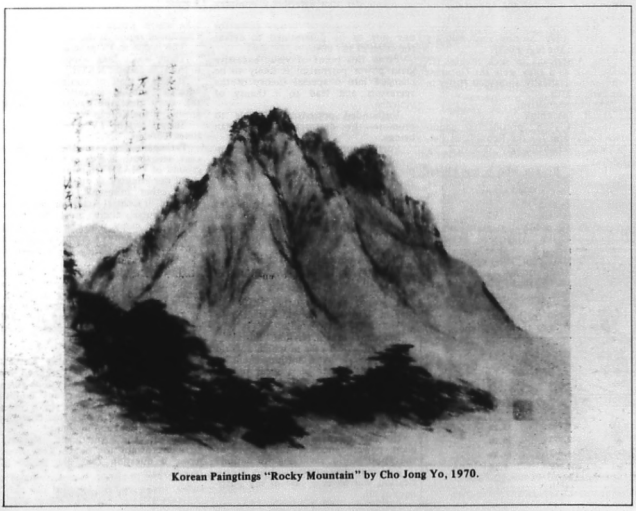
Practive and planning went properly in parallel though they were not free from difficulties and obstacles.

We could also see with our own eyes to what an extent advanced foreign technology was introduced into the technical and socio-cultural fields. Frankly speaking, the Koreans do not assert that they invent everything and remake the world by themselves.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is also incorrect to take chauvinistic attitudes and reject foreign science and technology on the plea of establishing Juche. In a historically brief period of time we have liquidated our centuries-old backwardness handed down from old society and made a great leap forward in all the political, economic and cultural realms of life, but our science and technology are still lagging behind. We must strive to introduce advanced science and technology in order to assimilate them and uplift our science and technology to the world standard as soon as possible. We never reject the introduction of advanced science and technology. What we are opposing is the nihilistic attitude of looking down upon our nation, while looking up to others, as well as the dogmatist attitude of uncritically swallowing up foreign things in disregard of the actual conditions of our country. Establishing Juche is not contradicted with the introduction of advanced science and technology. Only when we strive to introduce them and rapidly develop ours, can we thoroughly eliminate flunkeyism still persisting in the minds of our people."

(To be continued)



Korean Paingtings "Rocky Mountain" by Cho Jong Yo, 1970.

# Pyongyang's Film Being Shot Here

*As already reported in the No.1,230 issue, a team of about 30 film crew members joined their 7-member advance team Feb. 21 to shoot a film here.*

*Visiting Kyoto, Nagoya and Tokyo, the mission set a foot on Hyogo, on Feb. 20 which was choosen for a main location site, and began the shooting on Mar. 1 to continue till April 10.*

*Director Ko Hak Rim, a returnee from Japan, is in charge of the production of a film tentatively titled "Silver Hairpin".*

*"I'd like to depict humanity and faith which has inspired the protagonist for 20 years, overcoming all the difficulty. . . and produce a paean in praise of Korean compatriots living as citizens of the DPRK", said the director.*

*The director returned to Korea by the first repatriation ship in 1959 and made himself known in "The Unknown Heroes" (10vols–20vols) after directing many feature films.*

*The shooting team hopes to release the film May 25, the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun.*

*Follows synopsis of the film "Silver Hairpin".*

**Casting of Characters**
**Rim Jin Sok (Hero). . .So Gyong Sop**
**His daughter, Su Hyang. . . Hong Yong Hi**
**A wife of construction worker. . .Mun Ye Bong**
**Chairman of Chongryun Branch. . .Kim Ryong Rim**
**Vice-Chairman of Chongryun Head Office . . .Kim Jun Shik**
**President of Korean-owned company. . . Kim Se Yong**

**"Silver Hairpin"**

Rim Jin Sok 59, a Korean resident here, is a 20-year veteran distribution agent in one of local cities in Hyogo Prefecture for the Korean language daily Choson Shinbo.

Rim brings up his only daughter, Su Hyang, by himself overcoming all the hardships and ordeals standing in his way.

Su Hyang is all the pleasure and happiness in his life because he lives with his wife left in south Korea.

One day an unexpected thing happens to him. He is asked by his daughter's fiance, Myong Shik to give up his job and go up to Tokyo to join them after their marriage.

The offer is almost irresistible. The offer reminds him of the fact that there is no proper successor to his job of over 20 years.

So he cannot but refuse Myong Shik's proposal. Unsatisfied his daughter, Su Hyang, however, called at the branch office of Choson Shinbo distribution agent to ask for dismissal of her father.

The branch office dismisses her father, yet the protagonist Rim inwardly cannot refrain from feeling lonliness and sadness, and looks back upon his checkered life.

...He was compelled to leave for Japan looking for a job out of sheer poverty he had suffered with his wife left in his home town; had a happy reunion with his wife who followed him to Japan after liberation.

But again he had to live apart with his wife, keeping his only daughter in his side. . .

In his eyes, many pictures come and go in kaleidoscope like manner. He can sacrifice everything what he has for his only daughter, but can't as far as his sacred job is concerned.

His great dream is to distribute copies of Choson Shinbo printed in bold face "Korea Reunified" in his home town in south Korea.

So he tells the branch office that he would never give up his job. The fiance, Myong Shik, awares that Rim would never go up to Tokyo with them, urges

**Director Ko Hak Rim talks about his new film "Silver Hairpin".**

*So Gyong Sop (People's Actor)*

- **Born on Mar. 31, 1939**
- **Becomes actor in 1957**
- **Appeares in many films as "The Unknown Heroes", "The Rustling Forest" etc.**

Su Hyang to marry him and go to Tokyo as soon as possible.

On the other hand, Su Hyang cannot accept her fiance's proposal easily for fear of leaving her aged father alone. The impatient fiance gives up marrying her and leaves for Tokyo.

Several days pass by. One day, Rim comes to know a Korean widow who suffers from the juvenile delinquent of her only daughter and tries to help her with the matter.

This incident leads Su Hyang to misunderstand her father. Rim is reluctant to go to Tokyo not because he worries about her or his job but because he wants to marry the widow, concludes Su Hyang, and goes to see her fiance in Tokyo.

But Myong Shik's father tells her that his son is engaged with the other girl. Shocked and discouraged, she comes home vaguly. On her way home, she happens to see her father distributing newspapers by bicycle dragging his ailing legs, in the snow.

Her misunderstanding disappeares with tears streaming down her cheeks.

Rim devotes himself to the job all the more, and the daughter shows filial piety toward her father.

In such a day, Rim gets an unexpected news that his wife is detained in the Omula Detantion Center on charge of smuggling herself from south Korea.

She comes to Japan to celebrate her husband's 60-year old birthday. But as detainee, she can't realize her aim so easily.

In those days, Myong Shik, Su Hyang's fiance who leaves his home once and for all appears in front of them.

Myong Shik and Su Hyang are married a simple wedding ceremony in front of her mother who is likely to be sent to south Korea at any moment.

At last, Rim is awarded an official commendation for his 20 years service as Choson Shinbo distribution agent at his 60-year old birthday party arranged thanks to the branch office.

Greatly moved by this, Rim firms his resolve to keep working as distribution agent in his tears, and accordingly his daughter volunteered to help her father.

# *Construction for New Chongryun Head Office Under Way*

A ground-breaking ceremony for a new building was held Feb. 13 on the old site of the head office of Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, at Fujimi-Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

The construction is to be completed in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the organization.

The new building will be completed in Sept. next year with the floor space of 3,600 square meters: 10 storyes above the ground and two floors underground.

Present on the occasion were about 500 people, including Chairman, Han Dok Su, First vice-Chairman, Li Jin Gyue, other vice chairmen, Chongryun activitists, and the Taisei Constructions.

**Blueprint of new Chongryun Head Office**

# Scientists Expand Successes in Researches

The members of the "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists" and "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists and Technicians" dispatched by the Worker's party of Korea to major domains of the national economy continue expanding their research successes.

The members of the "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists," sent to the domain of ferrous metal industry to develop the Juche-oriented metallurgy have built up a production process capable of improving the quality of iron while markedly cutting the consumption norm of fuel. And they hit upon a smart idea of a new work method and succeeded in applying it.

The members of the scientists' shock brigade in this domain introduced a more rational and highly effective steel-making method by pooling strength with the masses. This opened a prospect for increasing the independence of the country's ferrous metallurgical industry.

The members of the scientists' shock brigade dispatched to the Anju district coal mining complex have largely reduced the amount of preparatory pit tunnelling by introducing and generalizing new excavating method. And they have helped introduce modern mining equipment including mechanized stope supports of new type and thus increase coal production and keep production going on a normal level.

The members of the "February 17 Shock Brigade of scientists and technicians" sent to the Komdok general Mining Enterprise have actively solved scientific and technical problems arising in introducing large and modern equipment in pit carriage.

The scientists who have gone out to the Nampo Lock Gate construction site introduced a new construction method and built a more efficient 1,000-ton self-propelled automatic unloading ship by pooling creative wisdom with constructors, and thus made a great contribution to accelerating the lock gate construction.

The members of the scientists' shock brigade dispatched to the construction site of the Taechon Power Station have carried into practice a scientific and technical proposal for heightening the speed of construction, while saving a large man-power and a sizable amount of materials and fund. And those who have gone out to the tideland reclamation sites contributed to the building of setups of reclaimed tideland by contriving and manufacturing efficient machines jointly with the masses.

The scientists successfully helped workers manufacture new-type machine tools at the Huichon Machine Tool Plant and more efficient heavy-duty lorries at the Sungri General Automobile Works and raise the quality of the large generator axis at the Taean General Heavy Machine Works.

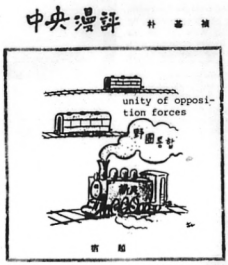
Those dispatched to the basic chemical and light industrial domains so on expanding their successes in the scientific researches for developing the chemical industry on the basis of the abundant home raw materials and resources and further improving the people's living.

# S. Korean Cartoons on Results of Feb. 12 Election

*The Feb. 12 "national assembly election" resulted in a big victory for the New Korea Democratic Party which called for democratic reforms and an end to the dictatorship. South Korean papers which are usually not allowed to report independent news could not help commenting on the election results. Cartoons in major newspapers well depict what the south Korean people want. Here are some of them:*

Heaven-sent Will

Dong-A Ilbo, Feb. 13

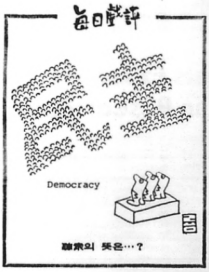



Homework

Joongang Ilbo, Feb. 16

They can't help doing it.

Pusan Ilbo, Feb. 16




That's what the people want.

Taeguk-Maeil Sinmun, Feb. 5

Congratulatory flowers

Joongang Ilbo, Feb. 22

Unless you reat this....

Pusan Ilbo, Feb. 20

Choson Ilbo, Feb. 14

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